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tions to the law, held that its effect was violative of the Constitution, in that it disfranchised voters who through no fault of their own, but because the law offered them no opportunity, were unable to register.

Power to Regulate Advertising.—New York City passed an ordinance regulating the use of streets for the exhibits of advertising, providing that no advertising wagons be allowed therein except ordinary business notices on wagons not used merely for advertising. The power to pass this ordinance was questioned in *Fifth Ave. Coach Company v. City of New York*, 86 *Northeastern Reporter*, 824. It appeared that the compensation which the Coach Company derived by advertising was regulated by the number of coaches which it employed. This number constantly increased. By the advertising display alone was realized a gross income of more than 6 per cent. on the entire capital stock. Slow moving trucks were barred from the streets owing to the congestion attending the passing of these garish vehicles. The New York Court of Appeals decided the ordinance within the city's power to pass, remarking that every procession, parade, or show upon vehicles passing through the public streets tends to congestion therein, and to some extent interferes with those engaged in business. If the company have the right to so decorate its conveyances, the owner of any wagon would have the same right, such a panorama of urban art being capable of assuming the aspect of a congestive menace.

Obstructing Sidewalks by Fruit Merchants.—Its sidewalks being occupied by shiners of shoes and venders of fruit, a city passed an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to erect any booth, shed, stand, or any other obstruction upon the sidewalk for the sale of merchandise, or to be used for shining shoes. By those newly acquired citizens whom this regulation affected, it was bitterly assailed in *Chapman v. City of Lincoln*, 121 *Northwestern Reporter*, 596. Plaintiffs complained that other merchants were allowed to use the sidewalks for the display of their goods. The Nebraska Supreme Court held the city without authority to bind the public whose free right to the streets and sidewalks could not be taken. Because it, perhaps illegally, has seen fit to allow its merchants to display upon the walls in front of their stores samples of their wares, it does not follow that it was ever the intention of the city to allow such merchants to convert the sidewalk space set apart for the public into a source of revenue by subletting to obnoxious persons who use it for crying out, engaging their services, and selling their wares.

Denial of Equal Protection of Convicts.—Prisoners in Idaho, attempting an escape, were punishable by confinement for the term of their original sentence. If a convict were serving a one-year